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EXAMINER

KIM, WESLEY LEO

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2683

DATE MAILED: 09/07/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/692,942

Applicant(s)

AASGAARD, A. L. PEPPER

Examiner

Wesley L. Kim

Art Unit

2683

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 October 2003.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-53 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-53 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 24 October 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

1. Claims 1, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 37-53 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Torrey et al (U.S. Patent 6751462 B1).

Regarding Claim 1, Torrey teaches A mobile telephone relaying system for relaying communication signals (Col.3;45-64, converter 120) between mobile telephone capable of wireless communication with a wireless mobile telephone communication system (Fig.1;100) and a wired telephone in a wired local telephone network providing communication between the wired telephone and a wired telephone communication system (Fig.1;130-140), the wired telephone network employing communication signals having a first format (Col.4;17-25, signals between converter and first telephonic device is of one format) and the mobile telephone communication signals having a second format (Col.4;17-25, signals between the converter and mobile phone is of another format), comprising: a relaying unit (Fig.1;120, converter) coupled to the wired local telephone network for relaying communication signals between the mobile telephone and the wired local telephone network for communication with the wired telephone (Abstract;1-10); wherein the relaying unit converts

communication signals received from the mobile telephone from the second format to the first format for transmission to the wired local telephone network (Col.4;17-25) and converts communication signals received from the wired local telephone network by the wired telephone from the first format to the second format for transmission to the mobile telephone (Col.4;17-25).

Regarding Claims 6, 18, 29, and 34, Torrey teaches all the limitations as recited in claims 5, 17, 28, and 31, and Torrey further teaches the relaying unit causing the wired telephone network to be disconnected from the wired telephone communication system by the actuation of a switching element (Col.5;2-9).

Regarding Claims 7 and 19, Torrey teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 1 and 13, and Torrey further teaches the relaying unit comprises a signal converter (Fig.1;120) for converting communication signals having the second format to the first format and communication signals having the first format to the second format (Col.4;17-25).

Regarding Claim 11,21, 22, and 35, Torrey teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 1,13, and 31, and Torrey further teaches a cradle assembly for receiving the mobile telephone (Fig.2A;210), the relaying unit being provided by the cradle assembly (Fig.2A;220).

Regarding Claim 13, Torrey teaches A mobile telephone relaying system for relaying communication signals (Col.3;45-64, converter 120) between a mobile telephone capable of wireless communication with a wireless mobile

telephone communication system (Fig.1;100) and a wired telephone in a wired local telephone network providing communication between the wired telephone and a wired telephone communication system (Fig.1;130-140), the wired telephone network employing communication signals having a first format (Col.4;17-25, signals between converter and first telephonic device is of one format) and the mobile telephone communication signals having a second format (Col.4;17-25, signals between the converter and mobile phone is of another format), comprising: a relaying unit (Fig.1;120, converter) coupled to the wired local telephone network for relaying communication signals between the mobile telephone and the wired local telephone network for communication with the wired telephone (Fig.1;24 and Par.13); and a mobile telephone coupling unit for interconnecting the mobile telephone to the relaying unit for transmission of communication signals having the second format between the relaying unit and the mobile telephone (Par.11;15-16), wherein the relaying unit converts communication signals received from the mobile telephone coupling unit from the second format to the first format for transmission to the wired local telephone network (Col.4;17-25) and converts communication signals received to the wired local telephone network from the first format to the second format for transmission to the mobile telephone via the mobile telephone coupling unit for allowing communication via wireless telephone network using the wired telephone (Abstract;1-10 and Col.4;17-25).

Regarding Claim 24, Torrey teaches A mobile telephone relaying system for relaying communication signals (Col.3;45-64, converter 120) between a mobile telephone capable of wireless communication with a wireless mobile telephone communication system (Fig.1;100) and a wired telephone in a wired local telephone network the wired local telephone network for providing communication between the wired telephone and a wired telephone communication system (Fig.1;130-140), the wired telephone network employing communication signals having a first format (Col.4;17-25, signals between converter and first telephonic device is of one format) and the mobile telephone transmitting communication signals having a second format to the mobile telephone coupling unit (Col.4;17-25, signals between the converter and mobile phone is of another format), comprising: means, coupled to the wired local telephone network, for relaying communication signals between the mobile telephone and the wired local telephone network (Col.3;45-64, converter 120); and means for interconnecting the mobile telephone to the relaying means (Fig.1;110), wherein the relaying means converts communication signals transmitted to the interconnecting means by the mobile telephone from the second format to the first format (Col.4;17-25) and converts communication signals transmitted to the wired local telephone network by the wired telephone from the first format to the second format (Col.4;17-25) for allowing communication via wireless telephone network using the wired telephone (Abstract;1-10 and Col.4;17-25).

Regarding Claim 25, Torrey teaches A method for relaying communication signals (Col.3;45-64, converter 120) between a mobile telephone capable of wireless communication with a wireless mobile telephone communication system (Fig.1;100) and a wired telephone in a wired local telephone network providing communication between the wired telephone and a wired telephone communication system (Fig.1;130-140), the wired telephone network employing communication signals having a first format (Col.4;17-25, signals between converter and first telephonic device is of one format) the mobile telephone communication signals having a second format (Col.4;17-25, signals between the converter and mobile phone is of another format), comprising: coupling the mobile telephone (Fig.1;110 and 117 do the coupling) to a mobile telephone coupling unit (Fig.1;110 and 117) for interconnecting the mobile telephone to a relaying unit (Fig.1;120) for transmission of communication signals having the second format between the relaying unit and the mobile telephone (Col.4;17-25 and Col.5;59-Col.6;7); and relaying communication signals between the mobile telephone and the wired local telephone network via the relaying unit for communication with the wired telephone (Abstract;1-10 and Fig.3B;375), wherein the relaying unit converts communication signals transmitted to the mobile telephone coupling unit by the mobile telephone from the second format to the first format for transmission to the wired local telephone network and converts communication signals transmitted to the wired local telephone network by the wired telephone from the first format to the second format for transmission

to the mobile telephone (Abstract:1-10 and Col.4:17-25) for allowing communication via the wired telephone using the wireless telephone network (Par.10:11-15).

Regarding Claim 30, Torrey teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 13, Torrey teaches a mobile telephone and a cradle assembly, where the mobile telephone is coupled to the cradle assembly when the mobile phone is place in the cradle (Fig.2A and Col.4:13-24).

Regarding Claim 37, Torrey teaches a method for routing an incoming phone call, comprising: receiving a phone call by a mobile phone; and routing said phone call to a second phone via a mobile phone relaying device (Col.5:62-67).

Regarding Claim 38, Torrey teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 37, and Torrey further teaches the second phone (Fig.1A:130-140) is selected from one of a plurality of telephonic devices (e.g. telephone, facsimile machine, computer) (Col.2:23-26).

Regarding Claim 39, Torrey teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 37, and Torrey further teaches that the mobile phone is a cell phone (Fig.1:100).

Regarding Claim 40, Torrey teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 37, and Torrey further teaches that the mobile phone relaying device is at user's end (Fig.2A, 220 is on users end).

Regarding Claim 41, Torrey teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 37, and Torrey further teaches answering said phone call from said second phone (Col.6;1-7).

Regarding Claim 42, Torrey teaches a method for routing an outgoing phone call, comprising: receiving a phone call by a first phone (Col.5;41-58, telephonic device); and routing said phone call to a mobile phone via a mobile phone relaying device (Col.5;41-58, wireless device).

Regarding Claim 43, Torrey teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 42, and Torrey further teaches the first phone (i.e. a telephonic device) (Fig.1A;130-140) is selected from one of a plurality of telephonic devices (e.g. telephone, facsimile machine, computer) (Col.2;23-26).

Regarding Claim 44, Torrey teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 42, and Torrey further teaches that the mobile phone is a cell phone (Fig.1;100).

Regarding Claim 45, Torrey teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 42, and Torrey further teaches that the mobile phone relaying device is at user's end (Fig.2A, 220 is on users end).

Regarding Claim 46, Torrey teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 42, and Torrey further teaches the phone call is sent away along a mobile phone route (Col.5;54-58, wireless call establishment is sending a phone call along a mobile phone route).

Regarding Claim 47, Torrey teaches A telephone network, comprising: a mobile phone (Fig.1A;100); and a second phone (Fig.1A;130-140)

communicatively coupled to said mobile phone via a mobile phone relaying device (Fig.1A;120), said mobile phone relaying device being at a user's end (Fig.2A;220 on users end), wherein said mobile phone relaying device routes a phone call between said mobile phone and said second phone (Col.5;59-67).

Regarding Claim 48, Torrey teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 47, and Torrey further teaches the second phone (Fig.1A;130-140) is selected from one of a plurality of telephonic devices (e.g. telephone, facsimile machine, computer) (Col.2;23-26).

Regarding Claim 49, Torrey teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 47, and Torrey further teaches the mobile phone relaying device is part of said mobile phone (Fig.2A, Relaying device 220 is connected to mobile phone 200, therefore is part of the mobile phone).

Regarding Claim 50, Torrey teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 47, and Torrey further teaches the mobile phone relaying device is part of said second phone (Fig.2A, Relaying device 220 is connected to second phone 231-235, therefore is part of the second phone).

Regarding Claim 51, Torrey teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 47, and Torrey further teaches the mobile phone relaying device is a stand alone product (Fig.1A;120).

Regarding Claim 52, Torrey teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 47, and Torrey further teaches that the mobile phone is a cell phone (Fig.1;100).

Regarding Claim 53, Torrey teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 52, and Torrey further teaches the mobile phone relaying device is part of a charger cradle assembly (Fig.2A:220) so that when said cell phone is placed on said charger cradle assembly to be charged (Col.3:37-44), an incoming phone call to said cell phone is routed to said second phone (Col.5:59-67).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 2, 3, 14, 15, 26, 27, 32, and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Torrey et al (U.S. Patent 6751462 B1) in view of Steffensen et al (U.S. Patent 5528667).

Regarding Claims 2, 14, 26, and 32, Torrey teaches all the limitations as The mobile telephone relaying system as claimed in claims 1, 13, and 25, and 31, however Torrey **is silent on** the first format comprises at least a first voltage and the second format comprises at least a second voltage.

Torrey teaches that the first format is transmitted along a conventional telephone wire (Par.9:7-10) and the second format is transmitted along a USB cable (Par.11:15-16).

Steffensen teaches that signals which are carried by different kinds of cables are at different voltage levels (Col.2:66-Col.3:1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Torrey, such that the first format comprises a first voltage and a second voltage comprises a second voltage, to provide a method of distinguishing the difference between the two different signals so that a solution may be provided, i.e. a converter, to allow communications with landline equipment over a wireless network.

Regarding Claims 3, 15, 27, and 33, the combination as discussed above teaches all the limitations as recited in claims 2, 14, 26, and 32, however the combination is silent on the first voltage is higher than the second voltage.

One of ordinary skill in the art would conclude from the teachings of Steffensen that the voltages of two different signals from two different cables/connections are different, so it is obvious that the voltage in one cable/connection must be higher than the other, therefore the examiner believes that it is not outside the scope of one of ordinary skill in the art to envision the voltage of the first voltage to be higher than the voltage of the second voltage.

3. Claims 4 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Torrey et al (U.S. Patent 6751462 B1) and Steffensen et al (U.S. Patent 5528667) in further view of Uchiyama (U.S. Pub 2002/0072390 A1).

Regarding Claims 4 and 16, Torrey and Steffensen teach all the limitations as recited in claim 3 and 15, however the combination **is silent on** the relaying unit providing electrical power for powering the wired telephone.

Uchiyama teaches a cordless telephone (i.e. wired telephone) as being powered by a docking station (Fig.1;2) which is also comprises the relaying unit.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Torrey and Steffensen, such that the relaying unit provides electrical power for powering the wired telephone, to provide a method of reducing the wiring and to enhance the convenience and usability of the apparatus.

4. Claims 5, 6,8,17,18, 28,29,31, and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Torrey et al (U.S. Patent 6751462 B1).

Regarding Claims 5, 17, and 28, Torrey teaches all the limitations as recited in claims 1, 13, and 25, however Torrey **is silent on** the relaying unit detecting connection of the mobile telephone to the relaying unit and thereafter causes communication with the wired telephone to be provided through the wireless mobile telephone system via the wireless telephone.

Torrey teaches the mobile phone connects to a connector 116A of the cradle to exchange signals with the converter (Col.3;45-55), to cause communication with a wired telephone to be provided through the wireless mobile telephone system via the wireless telephone (Abstract;1-10). To one of ordinary skill in the art it is obvious that there must be a detector which detects when the connection is made.

To one of ordinary skill in the art it would have been obvious to modify Torrey, such that the relaying unit detects connection of the mobile telephone to

the relaying unit, to provide a method of determining when land-line communications over a wireless network via a connected mobile device is viable.

Regarding Claim 8, Torrey teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 7, however Torrey **is silent on** the signal converter comprising at least one of a digital to analog converter and an analog to digital converter.

To one of ordinary skill knows that the signals from the hard-wired telephone network are analog signals and must be converted to digital signals for the processor to use. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to envision an A/D and D/A converter within the signal converter.

Regarding Claim 25, Torrey teaches A method for relaying communication signals (Col.3;45-64, converter 120) between a mobile telephone capable of wireless communication with a wireless mobile telephone communication system (Fig.1;100) and a wired telephone in a wired local telephone network providing communication between the wired telephone and a wired telephone communication system (Fig.1;130-140), the wired telephone network employing communication signals having a first format (Col.4;17-25, signals between converter and first telephonic device is of one format) the mobile telephone communication signals having a second format (Col.4;17-25, signals between the converter and mobile phone is of another format), comprising: coupling the mobile telephone (Fig.1;110 and 117 do the coupling) to a mobile telephone coupling unit (Fig.1;110 and 117) for interconnecting the mobile

telephone to a relaying unit (Fig.1;120) for transmission of communication signals having the second format between the relaying unit and the mobile telephone (Col.4;17-25 and Col.5;59-Col.6;7); and relaying communication signals between the mobile telephone and the wired local telephone network via the relaying unit for communication with the wired telephone (Abstract;1-10 and Fig.3B;375), wherein the relaying unit converts communication signals transmitted to the mobile telephone coupling unit by the mobile telephone from the second format to the first format for transmission to the wired local telephone network and converts communication signals transmitted to the wired local telephone network by the wired telephone from the first format to the second format for transmission to the mobile telephone (Col.4;17-25 and Col.5;59-Col.6;7) for allowing communication via the wired telephone using the wireless telephone network (Par.10;11-15).

Regarding Claim 31, Torrey teaches A mobile telephone relaying unit for relaying communication signals (Col.3;45-64, converter 120) between mobile telephone capable of wireless communication with a wireless mobile telephone communication system (Fig.1;100) and a wired telephone in a wired local telephone network providing communication between the wired telephone and a wired telephone communication system (Fig.1;130-140), the wired telephone network employing communication signals having a first format (Col.4;17-25, signals between converter and first telephonic device is of one format) and the mobile telephone communication signals having a second format (Col.4;17-25,

signals between the converter and mobile phone is of another format), comprising: a signal converter (Fig.1;120) for relaying communication signals between the mobile telephone and the wired local telephone network for communication with the wired telephone (Col.4;17-25 and Col.5;59-Col.6;7); and causing communication with the wired telephone to be provided through the wireless mobile telephone system via the wireless telephone (Col.4;17-25 and Col.5;59-Col.6;7), wherein the signal converter converts communication signals received from the mobile telephone from the second format to the first format for transmission to the wired local telephone network and converts communication signals received the wired local telephone network by the wired telephone from the first format to the second format for transmission to the mobile telephone (Col.4;17-25 and Col.5;59-Col.6;7), however Torrey is **silent on** a switching assembly for detecting connection of the mobile telephone to the mobile telephone coupling unit.

Torrey teaches when wireless telephone is connected to converter, wireless telephone and converter together enable conventional land-line communication equipment to place and receive telephone calls over the wireless network (Col.3;50-55 and Abstract;1-10). To one of ordinary skill in the art it is obvious that there is some device (i.e. switching assembly), which detects the connection of the mobile phone to the mobile coupling unit in order to allow conventional land-line communication equipment to place and receive telephone calls over the wireless network.

To one of ordinary skill in the art it would have been obvious to modify Torrey, such that there exists a switching assembly, to provide a method of determining when land-line communications over a wireless network via a mobile phone is viable.

5. Claims 9, 20, and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Torrey et al (U.S. Patent 6751462 B1) in view of Maki (U.S. Pub 2002/0160792 A1).

Regarding Claims 9, 20, and 36, Torrey teaches all the limitations as recited in claims 7, 19, and 31, however Torrey **is silent on** the relaying unit further comprising a noise filter for filtering noise from communication signals having the first format.

Maki teaches a converter for converting signals between two different electronic devices, which includes a noise filter so noise does not enter the device or phone line (Par.31;4-6).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Torrey, such that the relaying unit further comprises a noise filter for filtering noise from communication signals having the first format, to provide a method of keeping the communication signal clear of any extraneous noise and to protect the device on the receiving end from damage by noise.

6. Claim 10 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Torrey et al (U.S. Patent 6751462 B1) in view of Pulver (U.S. Patent 6741835 B2).

Regarding Claim 10, Torrey teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 7, however Torrey **is silent on** the relaying unit comprising a switch for switching between communication via the wired telephone communication system and the wireless mobile communication system.

Pulver teaches a relay unit (200) comprising a switch (135) for switching between communication via the wired telephone communication system and the wireless mobile communication system (Col.7;53-57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Torrey, such that the relaying unit comprises a switch for switching between communication via the wired telephone communication system and the wireless mobile communication, to provide a method of enabling land-line phones to communicate over wireless networks to alleviate health concerns associated with the use of wireless telephones close to a users body.

7. Claims 12 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Torrey et al (U.S. Patent 6751462 B1) in view of Bacon (U.S. Pub 2004/0203482 A1).

Regarding Claims 12 and 23, Torrey teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 1 and 13, however Torrey **is silent on** the relaying unit powered by the wired telephone communication system via the wired local telephone network.

Bacon teaches the fixed wireless device (i.e. relaying unit) is powered through one of various power sources, for example the device may receive power from a public utility (i.e. wired communication system), one of ordinary skill

in the art could envision a various power source as being from the wired local telephone network (Par.18;1-4).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Torrey, such that the relaying unit is powered by the wired telephone communication system via the wired local telephone network, to provide a method of keeping the size of the relaying unit smaller by leaving out its own power source.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Wesley L. Kim whose telephone number is 571-272-7867. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:00am-5:30pm..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on 571-272-7872. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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WLK

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'WT', is positioned above the printed name.

**WILLIAM TROST
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600**